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found to constitute a menace of any kind to America; and, moreover, on account of careful regulation of immigration, there is no possibility of a menace ever arising.

In spite of the criticisms of the anti-Japanese agitators, and the prejudices thereby aroused, the Japanese in America, heeding the teachings of their leaders, are most sincerely endeavoring to so order their lives as to conform to the economic, social and spiritual ideas and institutions of America. Therefore, the real and fundamental problem is how to make the Japanese already here an integral part of American society. In this regard, the attitude and program of the anti-Japanese agitators would furnish nothing that would work to the ultimate good of the commonwealth. Instead of such agitation, America should meet the problem with an attitude predicated on the policy of how to Americanize and assimilate the Japanese that are here, so that they may not be left as a foreign and isolated group in America.

This, of course, means granting to those who are qualified the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

THE SOLUTION

In suggesting a solution we must distinguish between the question of future immigration and the matter of the treatment of the Japanese now here. As to immigration, it may be advisable to impose further restrictions either by revising the "Gentlemen's Agreement" or adopting some method similar in principle to the Gulick plan; or the whole matter might be left to the action of a Joint High Commission. But whatever the method, it should be frank and friendly and free from discrimination. As to solving the question that particularly concerns the Japanese now here, that can only be done, as I have already stated, by granting to those thoroughly qualified therefor, by virtue of length of residence, character and education, the full rights of American citizenship.

California's Japanese Situation

By KIYO SUE INUI

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THERE is an adage, "No great loss but some small gain." This is applicable to the recent unfortunate anti-Japanese agitation of California which is not without its bright side. The anti-Asiatic forces are exultant over the passage of their initiative measure against the Japanese at the November election by three to one. They say that this overwhelming majority will be an eloquent expression of California's determination to oust the Japanese from its sun-kissed land. On the other hand, the Japanese and their sympathizers are claiming their

moral victory. For, they assert, they have proved by over 250,000 to the nation and to the world that California was not unanimous in her demand to rid herself of the Orientals as was claimed. In other words, there are those in California who are not necessarily pro-Asiatics but are pro-justice with that broader vision which precludes pro-right relations with Asia.

In making a résumé of California's Japanese situation, we must not ignore a few salient historical facts. It was America that first introduced Japan to the world. It was at the point of a

muzzle. The first article of the American-Japanese treaty reads as follows: "There shall be a perfect, permanent, and universal peace between the United States of America on the one part, and the Empire of Japan on the other and between their people, respectively, without exception of persons or places."

It is also a well known fact that it was at the suggestion of American sugar interests of Hawaii that the Japanese first began to immigrate into the islands. When the Chinese restriction law was passed in 1882, the labor shortage was felt keenly inside of ten years. It was then that the Japanese people commenced to arrive in any noticeable numbers. In other words, when the Japanese came the stage setting before which the regrettable drama of anti-Chinese exclusion was played was still in the foreground. All arguments propagated and all ill feeling fermented were still in the air before the eyes of the same generation.

Japan further appreciated America's peculiar difficulties with a heterogeneous population, with her Irish in Boston, with her Jews in New York, with her Italians in New Orleans, with her Germans in Pennsylvania, with Scandinavians in Minnesota and with her Chinese in San Francisco. Japan further realized that mass contact between any two peoples was not desirable, which was in line with the advice of Herbert Spencer to a Japanese statesman of note. Just a glance at the history of Japanese immigration into this country in comparison with that of Europe will prove that fact.

Recognizing further the peculiar distribution of power between the federal and state governments, acknowledging America's right to regulate her own immigrants within the confine of international courtesy and amity, thinking that it was potent to the spirit of international coöpera-

tion and friendship, Japan voluntarily promised to regulate her emigrants in Japan. This is called the "Gentlemen's Agreement."

Both the Japanese and the federal authorities agree that the agreement has been adhered to most conscientiously and effectively. The statistics compiled by the latter show that since the agreement went into effect in 1908 and up to the war the arrivals of Japanese aliens were a great deal less than their departures.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Arrivals</i>	<i>Departures</i>
1908	9,544	4,796
1909	2,432	5,004
1910	2,598	5,024
1911	4,285	5,869
1912	5,358	5,437
1913	6,771	5,647

Of course the war has made the immigration situation more or less abnormal in conjunction with everything else. The year 1914 signaled the greatest business activities in the history of Japan. Many officials and business men entered this country. It is true that there has been some gradual increase in the arrivals of the laborers. These were either returning aliens or direct relatives of those here and had proved to the local Japanese consuls their ability to support their families. Such were allowed to enter this country by the "Gentlemen's Agreement."

<i>Year</i>	<i>Laborers</i>	<i>Non-laborers</i>
1909	675	1,757
1910	589	1,909
1911	726	3,556
1912	894	4,464
1913	1,371	5,400
1914	1,762	6,700
1915	2,214	6,815
1916	2,958	6,142
1917	2,838	6,721
1918	2,604	8,539

Such being the case, the Japanese contended that the question was wholly what to do with those already within

the jurisdiction of the United States. It was not a question of immigration, but rather decent consideration and treatment of those Japanese immigrants legally in California.

However, the recent anti-Japanese agitation in California was precipitated by: 1. Reaction after the war; political and economical unrest caused by demobilization. 2. There were some who sincerely believed that the "Gentlemen's Agreement" should be put in the treaty or placed on the statute book of this country as its effectiveness depends wholly upon Japan's willingness and integrity. 3. There were those politicians who had to create some sort of a vehicle upon which to ride in to their offices. The Japanese without votes have been the most convenient subject for notoriety and demagoguery with the least political damage to the agitators themselves.

Whatever the phraseology may be, the initiative measure was directed against the Japanese, hence the substance of the measure may be summarized as follows:

(1) To prohibit land ownership by Japanese, (2) to prohibit leasing of farm lands by Japanese, (3) to prohibit the acquisition of real property by American-born Japanese minors, who are American citizens, under the guardianship of their parents, (4) to deprive the Japanese parents of their natural right to be the guardians of their minor sons and daughters owning real property, (5) to escheat real property to the state upon certain *prima facie* presumptions, (6) to prohibit the Japanese from taking any interest in any company or corporation owning real property.

The arguments used by the proponents of the measure included lies, rumors and facts. Their scope varied from attacks and abuse upon individual Japanese to alleged militarism of Japan. They may be roughly grouped under six heads: 1. Inadequacy of the "Gen-

tleman's Agreement." 2. High rate of increase of Japanese through natural births in this country. 3. The alleged land control by the Japanese and through it economic control of food products. 4. Duplication of Hawaii in California. 5. No land privileges to Americans in Japan. 6. Unassimilability of the Japanese, hence undesirability of having Japanese here as permanent residents.

The first group of arguments assumed America's ability of abiding by the "Gentlemen's Agreement" but charged Japanese as violators by (1) inventing the system of "picture bride" marriage, (2) allowing their nationals to smuggle into this country, (3) resorting to the system of adoption of adult children with the intention of bringing them into this country.

The "Gentlemen's Agreement" never intended to prohibit legal wives of those Japanese who are in this country, even though they may be picture brides, for they are legal wives according to Japanese laws. There were a very few of these, not many more than 5,000 all told, as compared with the numbers reported by the agitators. Furthermore, this system of "importing" wives was no new one among pioneer peoples. Proud Virginians and noble Carolinians in their early experiences resorted to a similar picture bride system, and many a woman crossed the Atlantic to become the bride of a pioneer immigrant. However, on February 25, 1920, Japan voluntarily discontinued the practice of giving passports to these women, which is termed by some one as the "ladies agreement." This is another proof of Japan's sincere desire to retain America's friendship and avoid friction.

The Japanese contention regarding the second objection raised by the proponents of the initiative land meas-

ure was to the effect that Japan is regulating her emigrants at home, not only to United States, but even to other countries over which the United States has no jurisdiction. There are only 2,800 Japanese in Mexico. It is impossible for them to smuggle into this country by the thousands as reported. As a matter of fact, the illegal entry into the United States during 1919 of Mexicans was 1,381; English, 188; and Japanese, 138. Moreover, Japan can not be responsible for the integrity of every Japanese any more than America could be for her nationals. Should a smuggler be apprehended he should be deported, but it is for the United States to patrol her border. This accusation as well as the others has been "played up," since no big smuggling plots have been actually revealed.

The third charge is to the effect that Japan is violating the "Gentlemen's Agreement" by inventing "yoshi system" of adoption. According to the agreement, legal children of those who are in this country are entitled to enter the United States. Hence, they charge many Japanese are adopting children with the view of bringing them into this country. The fact is, "the yoshi system" is not a new system nor is it peculiar to Japan. It has been customary in the countries where the family system is prevalent to adopt a child when there is no legal heir, male or female. But this is confined to the family where there is no heir. In order to avoid any possible abuse of the system, the Japanese government does not give a passport to an adopted child where there is another one in the family; nor does she grant it to him unless he had already been registered as the adopted child for at least five years.

The second of the main arguments used was the increase of Japanese

children through whom the agitators allege the Japanese evade and control land. The alarmists contend that the rate of increase of the Japanese is three times as great as the white population of the state. If the present rate continues the Japanese will overrun the state. In fifty years from now Japanese will be in the majority.

Mathematically figuring, such reasoning is correct. But the Japanese are human. We must use sociological figures. It is true that the Japanese birth-rate in this country is large. A Japanese woman gives birth to a child every three and one-half years, whereas the American wife gives birth to one in every nine years. Why? 1. Because more than 60 per cent of the Japanese are living in rural communities which usually have higher rate of natural increase. 2. Because of their economic well-being as compared with their former environment in Japan; but this is universally true of all immigrant races. 3. Because California's birth-rate is low, as the state is composed of many immigrants from the East, the majority of whom come here to spend their lives after they pass their middle age. The largest percentage of Japanese men in this state are between the ages of thirty and forty; women, between twenty and thirty. 4. Because they are young, their death-rate is very small, while the increase is abnormal. 5. This increase will decline; as time goes on, those who are in the period of reproduction will pass into another stage, while it is too early for the second generation to take their place. As was stated before, the Japanese are human beings. They have no monopoly on perpetual youth. This accusation and its arguments is one of the best examples of the vicious and malicious means used by the anti-Japanese to villify the Japanese.

The third main reason for the oppo-

sition to the Japanese has been, the alleged "land control," "peaceful penetration." Now what are the facts? There are two outstanding features that are usually neglected by the average person who discusses the question: (1) Negligible amount of land owned and temporarily leased (not more than three years as law allows no more) by the Japanese; and (2) both the land in farms and improved areas of California are decreasing, in spite of the fact that her population is increasing.

California's area is equal to the combined area of New York, Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and New Jersey. Is California so crowded as to make any further legislation or legislation already made necessary?

1910 is more than 5,490,360 acres.

The fourth argument that California should not be made a second Hawaii sounds well but the fact must be borne in mind that Hawaii was never a white man's country. When Hawaii was annexed to America there were more Japanese in it than there are in California now. The conditions are not analogous.

The fifth argument is that Americans can not own land in Japan, therefore the Japanese have no reason to ask for more than she gives. The statutes of Japan do not discriminate against Americans as California does against Japanese but states that no foreigner can own land, *but* they can lease land for 999 years or own land in fee simple by forming any kind of corporation.

<i>Land and farms—California</i>	<i>1900</i>	<i>1910</i>	<i>Decrease</i>	
			<i>Amount</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Approximate land area.....	99,617,280	99,617,280		
Land in farms.....	28,828,951	27,931,444	897,507	3.1
Improved land in farms.....	11,958,837	11,389,894	568,943	4.8

While the latest figures are not available, both land in farms and improved land have decreased 3.1 and 4.8 per cent respectively. According to the statistical report of the State Board of Agriculture of California, in 1918, Japanese owned 29,000 acres of land by individuals and 13,000 more through corporation and lease 427,000 acres. Assuming that there has been no change since 1910 in farms and improved land of the state, Japanese or 2 per cent of the people of the state leased 0.007 per cent of her farms and improved land and owned 0.00005 per cent of same. Even irrigated area or land irrigable under the project of

The last group of arguments against the Japanese were largely based upon the assumption that Japanese can not be assimilated within the body politics of the United States. If we summarize the facts, figures and opinions that emanated from the popular minds, it is very natural that these contentions were forwarded. However, a few words regarding the evolutionary stages of the Japanese attitude toward this matter, especially in connection with the education of their children, may be of interest to the readers.

It is true that a very few of the early Japanese immigrants came here with the idea of settling here perma-

nently. Hence the Japanese language, even history and geography were taught at one time in these so-called schools with the view of fitting their children to enroll in their proper grades should they go back to Japan with their parents.

Speaking for the Japanese communities in general the second evolutionary stage soon entered. The longer they stayed here the more they became established and the harder it became for them to leave their interests and associations. Unconscious absorption of American freedom and standard of living have made it impossible for many of the Japanese, who went to Japan with the view of spending their lives, to remain there. This fact changed the Japanese attitude of the education of the children. They began to teach only the language as it will be necessary in whatever life they might choose. Roughly speaking, such has been the case for the last half a dozen years. The third and last stage has come. Now they feel that their children are Americans and are to remain as such. If the teaching of the Japanese language is to be any burden or hindrance to Americanization, then they must do away with it entirely. If they teach it, they can not teach it in any way other than as a foreign language and not as a mother tongue.

Most of the educated and Christian element share this last view as exemplified by the resolution adopted on May 31 by the Japanese ministers and laymen representing twenty-eight churches and missions:

We, the pastors and laymen of twenty-eight Japanese evangelical churches and missions of Southern California, believing that no one can fully appreciate, without acquiring the fundamental teachings of Christ, the mighty spirit of the foundation of this nation of liberty, equality and

humanity which emanated throughout her history, do hereby adopt the following principles and policies for the Americanization of the 100,000 Japanese who are enjoying peace and prosperity in this country:

1. We who are in the United States are to be first of all loyal to the land of our adoption.

2. We are to endeavor to embody consistently in our daily life the fundamental principles and spirit of the American Government and of Christianity, respecting her customs and institutions and abiding by the law of the land.

3. Having chosen our life work here, we deem it our first duty to promote the welfare of our adopted country and contribute our share to its civilization. Furthermore, we will gladly be regarded as the forsaken band by the country that gave us our birth.

4. As to the education of our children, we think it best and sufficient to give them wholly American education, thus enabling them to become loyal and useful American citizens. In addition we desire to afford them the spiritual education based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.

In order to carry out the purpose of this resolution, irrespective of our religious affiliation, we do hereby unite and coöperate in our utmost endeavor to Americanize the Japanese in this country. We do this in the spirit of hope, patience and justice, which is the spirit of Christ, whose followers we are.

Many questions have been asked concerning the assimilability of the Japanese in Japan. A very few scientists have concluded definitely one way or the other. So far as the adaptability of the Japanese themselves in Japan is concerned a very few will deny it; for no nation in the history of the world has become westernized in political organizations, in industrial systems, in educational institutions and in science both of war and peace much faster than has Japan.

How about the Japanese in this country? So far as the children who were born in this country are con-

cerned there is no room for doubt but that they do become assimilated. It yet remains to be seen so far as the adult Japanese who came to this country after they attained their majority are concerned. That depends to a great degree upon the meaning of Americanization. If we mean sociological assimilation then we have no reason to regard Japanese in any other light than other immigrants, except that they have a greater degree of differences to overcome, and are without ballots or any direct weapon for defense from exploitation by the politicians and those who seek public favors.

If we mean biological assimilation we have no conclusion as yet. This much we are sure that the Japanese are subject to the same law of evolution and biological changes, even without intermixture of blood. For instance, the complexion of the Japanese becomes lighter as he stays in this country. The facial expression changes. This is especially true of the American-born child, because of his free and easy mode of living—absence, for instance, of sitting on the floor.

The following statistics will illustrate the biological as well as the sociological assimilation due to education and environment:

only in small business or truck farming, it is estimated that the average Japanese invested \$525 in liberty bonds. As to the Red Cross it is not far from the truth to say that in the first drive alone during the war, one in every five Japanese either took membership in the American Red Cross or contributed something toward it. Therefore when the final drive was made every Japanese took some active or substantial interest in the American Red Cross.

In conclusion: Usual arguments against foreigners were applied against Chinese. Upon arrival, the Japanese inherited all of the arguments used against the Chinese.

California's feeling toward the Japanese is considerably better than before. The relaxation from the moral and economic tension of the war that unified the nation, the narrow interpretation of self-determination, the state and national policies which have a great bearing upon international aspects, a presidential year in the state which holds the balance of power, —all of these things are responsible for the agitation at this time.

If we conclude that the present condition and agitation is a normal situation on which to base our solution, we fear that we shall build a house on false grounds.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF THE HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF JAPANESE CHILDREN

<i>Born and reared in America</i>			<i>Born and reared in Japan</i>	
<i>Age</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weight</i>	<i>Height</i>	<i>Weight</i>
Boys 7 yrs.	3.54 feet	42.3 pounds	3.52 feet	38.6 pounds
Girls " "	3.54 "	40.4 "	3.48 "	37.3 "
Boys 12 "	4.38 "	65.4 "	4.25 "	60.0 "
Girls " "	4.35 "	65.4 "	4.24 "	59.5 "

The question of Japanese loyalty has been often discussed. A few facts will speak for themselves. In spite of the fact that the Japanese are the last comers to these shores and are engaged

Japanese have not had normal time to prove their assimilability. Heretofore patent California only has been heard; latent California has been unorganized, though eloquently dis-

approving agitation and injustice. About 250,000 thus registered their sentiment against agitation.

When the real facts are known to

the people of California they will act fairly and justly. The Japanese seem to have confidence in them and in the rest of the United States.

The Anti-Japanese Question in California

By BARON SHIMPEI GOTO

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FEW international questions have been so openly laid before public attention and yet so grossly misrepresented as the anti-Japanese question in California. For instance, though it has commonly been called the Japanese immigration question, it is no longer the question of immigration at all (that has been stopped) but the question of the treatment of the immigrants that are already there. A question of this nature, however, usually lends itself to excited and confused discussions. In order to have a fair appreciation of the problem it is necessary to disentangle the essential facts and issues involved out of the clouds of opinions.

I

The facts are simple enough. There are at present 80,000, more or less, Japanese in the state of California. Many of them are independent farmers engaged in garden and truck-farming. The total acreage owned by them is about 30,000, and that of the leased land 330,000. A greater majority migrates from place to place according to seasons as harvest helpers. Between these two classes the line is not fixed. They constantly change from the one to the other as their success and failure induce them. They are fairly well scattered over the state, but in such localities as Sacramento Valley, San Gabriel and several others where conditions are especially adapted to their work they are clustered in small communities of their own, the

appearance of which can best be described as camps. They live very plainly and work very industrially and fulfill a useful and, I should say, almost unreplaceable function in the economic life of the state. Their honesty is unimpeachable, so much so that I often heard it said that banks will advance them money on the conditions which (if proposed by Americans), will be refused. They are, of course, entirely peaceful.

The menace of Hawaiianizing California does not yet exist as fact. It is at most only a tendency to be apprehended if substantial numbers of new immigrants continue to stream in. Japanese immigrants seem to be rather procreative. The assertion, however, so frequently made by agitators that at the present birth ratio the Japanese of the state will outnumber Americans in seventy years is an abstract statement based on imperfect statistics, which I have had no means of ascertaining. The reality, however, does not give one the least impression of that sort and, as the American public well know, most investigators from the eastern states return with the feeling that America can very well take care of them, if the number is not increased by a continued addition of new immigrants. As to the alleged unlawful entry of Japanese over the Mexican borders, it is generally believed that there have been such cases, but no evidence that it has been going on to such an extent as to add substantially